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The President elect will go to New York to day.

Mr. Cleveland has secured rooms at "The Arlington" in Washington.

Our night dispatches report a duel yesterday at Plymouth, Virginia.

It is said that a lively thunder storm has the same effect in London as a dynamite explosion.

The Globe-Democrat remarked that O'Donovan Rossa was shot, but it was feared he might recover.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says that the contract labor system was abolished in the Ohio Penitentiary a year ago, and has proved a failure.

SENATOR JONES has received a special invitation to visit Mr. Cleveland. The impression in Washington is growing that the Senator will be offered a cabinet portfolio.

HON. S. CORNING JUDG, of Chicago, who has recently returned from a visit to Mr. Cleveland, says that Mr. Bayard can be the next Secretary of State if he wants the position.

A new lie is under way concerning the President-elect. Some one says he eats with his knife. That is quite an improvement on using the fingers, common among some Republicans.

The Rhode Island election occurs in April. The recent strictures of the Republican press do not deter the prohibitionists from entering the field promptly. They will have the first ticket in the field.

HON. JOHN B. STOLL has brought an action against Schuyler Colfax's old paper, the South Bend Register, for charging that he was responsible for the recent riot at the Oliver Chilled Plow Works and the damage and loss to the works and hundreds of employees.

REVENUE reform Democrats are said to be pleased with the result of Mr. Carlisle's visit to Mr. Cleveland—but then they say that Mr. Randall's friends are quite hilarious also. We hope the entente cordiale may last until both sides get to be among the "oldest citizens."

This report from New York that the markets trembled because of Jay Gould having a cold in the head leads us to wonder what the market would do should Jay slip on an icy sidewalk, smash his tile and fracture a limb? It is well for the market that Jay was not walking around in Indianapolis these late days.

Our esteemed but wandering morning contemporary, the Journal, thinks it perfectly "right and proper for ministers to take a decided stand on matters political, but"—Well, it draws the line on the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The old gentleman does not talk on the "g. o. p." side, and this settles the case against him.

THERE were 121 bank failures in the United States last year. Of this number eleven were National, seventy-seven private, twenty-two State and eleven savings banks. Nineteen of these failures are traceable to the fraud of bank officers, twenty-five of them resulted from unfortunate operations in stocks, disconnected from the element of fraud, and sixty-seven, or more than one-half of them, were due, either directly or indirectly, to some form of speculation.

The Albany correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in referring to the President-elect, says: "It would be the height of folly to expect to learn from Cleveland himself anything that he does not want to make public. On this point all who have watched his career since he was elected Governor are perfectly agreed. His manner in conversation confirms the statement made by others, that he is very slow in making up his own mind and never speaks of his intentions until his mind is fully made up and he has made sure that nothing will interfere with his plans. He certainly will make it very hard for anybody to predict what he will do on any question."

THREE votes closed all the saloons in an Arkansas county. A contemporary gives the details: "There is a statute that at each State election in Arkansas the question of license shall be submitted to the ballot. If a majority of the voters be not for licenses, then it is unlawful for the County Court to grant them. At the last election the question was overlooked inadvertently. It was taken for granted that by common consent license would be voted. The returns showed three ballots in the county against license and none for. Thus the anomaly of three

votes closing all the saloons in the county for two years and thwarting the will of thousands is presented. There were thirty saloons in Hot Springs, which paid a revenue of \$32,000 to the county and city. The matter was taken before the courts, but the saloon-keepers were defeated, and they must suspend business for the next two years."

THE OLD STORY.

Another bogus "Count" is reported from Baltimore. He managed to marry into a respectable family of York, Pa., took his bride to Baltimore and deserted her within a week. His name is Pereyra. A Baltimore special tells the sad story briefly. The deceived girl was a Miss Emma Beecher, daughter of a well-to-do citizen of York. She met Pereyra for the first time while visiting relatives in New York last winter. He represented himself as a diamond broker and seemed to have plenty of money, and talked of his big estates in Lima. The couple corresponded, and Pereyra paid services to York. He appeared very much in love with the girl, and hastened the time for the wedding. They were married about a week ago. The "Count" gave the clergyman a \$50 fee. The couple started South on their wedding tour. They stopped in Baltimore. He paid his bills promptly a few days, and then ran away. His bride has returned to her friends in York.

THE BOND OF THE TREASURER OF STATE.

The House bill increasing the bond of the Treasurer of State comes up as a special order in the Senate this morning.

The bill passed the House without a dissenting voice, the vote being 80 to 0. We understand that the Senate Committee on Finance recommends the passage of the bill, but that active lobbying is going on among Senators to reduce the penalty of the bond from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000.

A million-dollar bond will only protect the people's money or other funds are protected. While about this matter, let us put it in proper shape. The people of the State are watching this legislation on the treasury affairs. We trust the Senate will look at it in the business light that the trustee of the State's funds should be put under proportionate bond penalties as trustees of other funds coming under the supervision of the laws.

FOR BOARDS OF FINANCE.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Brown, for establishing State and County Boards of Finance, commends itself to the taxpayers of Indiana. We give the full text of the bill in another column, and invite a perusal of it. The measure proposed by it is one of the needs of the hour, and there should be no time lost in making it a law. Under its operation as a statute State and County Treasurers and their bondsmen will be saved much risk, and the taxpayers, perhaps, occasional losses. With it enforced there will be no applications from officers for relief, as are now numerous filed before the General Assembly. The State's money will be continued in circulation without hazard, and the interest paid by banks on the deposit will enable the State and counties to pay their Treasurers ample salaries.

Within the limitations of safety from loss it is for the interest of the State that its money be in circulation rather than locked in idleness in vaults. So with county funds. But there has been continuous public anxiety, and sometimes loss, where Treasurers were making individual loans or engaging in speculations with the public funds. But the Boards of Finance proposed, since they can derive no pecuniary benefit from the transaction, may be relied on to select responsible depositaries and to exact ample security against loss even should the banks fail.

When the bill comes from the Finance Committee, to which it was referred, it will probably be strengthened in detail in one or two points. For instance, the prompt depositing of collections made by the Treasurers can be specified and made mandatory. But as it now reads it is an excellent bill, and Senator Brown is in line for doing the public inestimable service.

WHO IS ROSSA?

Although O'Donovan Rossa has a world-wide reputation, yet there are many people who know little or nothing about him. He has been something of a public character for more than twenty-five years. Previously to launching on what we might call a public career he kept a store in Ireland at a little place called Skibbereen. His proper name was originally Jeremiah O'Donovan, but there were so many O'Donovans that he took the name of Rossa from his birthplace, Rossacaberry. Rossa was an early convert to Fenianism, having been sworn in the brotherhood in 1853. He put his heart into the work, recruited a regiment, some hundred strong, in and about Skibbereen, and formed a literary association, which he called the Phoenix Club, in compliment of O'Mahony, whose branch of the conspiracy was known as the Phoenix Association. Nearly thirty years ago, or about 1853, he and some of his companions were arrested for conspiracy, tried and convicted.

Rossa, after his release, started a weekly newspaper in London and called it "The Irish People." This paper soon grew obnoxious to the English people and authorities, and Rossa with others were arrested. At his trial he was particularly bold and audacious, and the verdict against him carried with it life penal servitude. He managed to be released in 1871, but came from his punishment an altered man. When released in 1871 he was an altered man. He seemed to have lost altogether his rough but hearty kindness, though his devotion to the cause of Ireland was no less ardent. It was natural, therefore, that when he came to America he should be made the leader in a strong party of American Fenians, and that they should exceed all other

factions in the steady ferocity of their purpose. A few years after he came here he succeeded in raising enough money to start the United Irishman, of which paper he is still the editor. He has been outspoken in his denunciation of England, advocating the most extreme measures, but thus far has managed to keep clear of direct and entangling alliances with the dynamiters.

BLOOMINGTON AND THE UNIVERSITY

We print, by request, a communication which challenges the policy of further nourishing the State University at Bloomington. A sketch from "Rob Roy" in the Sentinel of the 29th briefly referred to certain criticisms that are current against Bloomington as a site for the State College. A citizen of Bloomington replied to these criticisms through our columns on Saturday. We call attention to the controversy to say that if the objections urged by this communication deserve consideration, now is the time for their discussion by the Legislature. Eighteen months ago the best part of the college buildings were destroyed by fire. The Board of Trustees with \$10,000 of the State funds and \$50,000 contributed by Monroe County purchased other land, and have had erected two buildings thereon. The State is now asked to appropriate \$50,000 more to complete and equip the buildings. It is understood, however, that a larger sum still will be called for at another session of the General Assembly for erecting a third building still larger. With these lights before the Legislature, wisdom would appear to suggest this as the time to determine whether the future will be satisfied with Bloomington as the university site. Our representatives are legislating in this matter for the entire State and for coming generations of students. Any biasing sentiment and any favoritism for Bloomington might work injustice to other sections of the State. In short, if this question is to be considered at all, it should be as if we were now to locate and construct rather than to rebuild a university. Would Bloomington now be the preferred site for the State University, had it never been there? Is it sufficiently central and convenient of access by all parts of the State? Will an investment of \$50,000 or \$100,000 there serve the entire State as well as at another locality? Those are questions which if answered in the affirmative entitle Bloomington to favor. But if the answers are in the negative, there is pith in the objection the critics are offering against Bloomington.

An interesting article in the creed of the Buddhist is the belief in the alternation of periods of repose with periods of activity. As man sleeps every twenty-four hours, and vegetation subsides and revives with the seasons, so rest periods follow each incarnation. The tide-wave of humanity flows on to each of the seven planets seven times, and passes through its seven races and ebbs away again, but the great rest period of our planetary chain does not begin until the seventh round of humanity is perfected. At an incalculably remote period the whole of the seven planetary chains of our solar system will pass into a period of rest, and finally the whole universe itself will have its great cosmic night.

PERSONALS.

THERE are 200 women in Sarina, Oat., who are entitled to vote.

THE Marchioness of Lorne is an inveterate cigarette smoker.

MARK TWAIN's mother and brother live in Keokuk, Iowa. Mrs. Clemens is eighty years of age.

A FATHER and son are under sentence of death in a Louisiana prison for separate and distinct murders.

SERGEANT MASON, who shot at Guiteau, is living quietly on his Virginia farm with his wife and the baby. His museum experience yielded him nearly \$25,000 in cash.

GENERAL LOGAN is described as the "grittiest" candidate at Springfield. There is nothing lacking in the situation, so far as General Logan is concerned, to demand plenty of grit.

A VERY pretty story is told of Victor Hugo, the little four-year-old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found in the garden kissing the rosebuds to make them open.

DILLA SHEARER, the Stonersville, Pa., dwarf, who died last Saturday, was fifteen years old and weighed twenty pounds. She never spoke or walked, and apparently never grew since her birth.

ST. PAUL, Minn., boasts of a citizen named Joseph Richardson, but known to everybody as "Uncle Joe," who never wore an overcoat, or a suit of clothes worth more than \$12, yet he is the possessor of \$5,000,000.

MISS ALGER, of Boston, says that in her experience as a visitor for the Associated Charities she finds no drunkenness among the Italians, and the greatest fastidiousness coupled with economy among the French.

WHILE Professor Huxley is still withdrawn from all literary work by the order of his physician, his wife has written and his daughter has illustrated a charming work for children, thus keeping the book business in the family.

WILLIAM CARD, who died a few days ago in Newport, R. I., when almost ninety-nine years of age, was until within a comparatively short time able to appear occasionally on the street, while his mental activities were such as to enable him to enjoy the society of his friends up to the close of his life. He was the oldest fireman in New England.

SEVERAL weeks ago Richard T. Greener and Robert H. Terrell, both colored and both graduates of Harvard University, were proposed for membership in the Harvard Club of Washington, but were black-balled. Mr. Greener simply said, when asked about it, that the members of the Harvard Club did not represent Harvard University, the first college to graduate a colored man. Mr.

Greener is a lawyer, Mr. Terrell a teacher in the colored high school in Washington.

TWO pupils in a school in Washington Territory were recently obliged to stay home and take care of the baby while their mother attended court as a juror.

TO PREVENT PUBLIC LOSSES.

Senate Bill No. 256, by Eli W. Brown, Senator from Allen and Whitley. An Act to establish State and County Boards of Finance, prescribing their duty, and that of others connected therewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Section 1. That the Governor, the Auditor of State, and the Attorney General shall constitute, ex officio, a State Board of Finance, whose duty it shall be to select and designate certain persons or banks or depositaries for the public moneys of the State.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage of this act, or within ten days from the taking effect thereof, the said State Board of Finance shall meet at the office of the Auditor of State, and shall select, designate and name such banks and persons as may appear best to them for such purpose as depositaries of the public moneys of the State.

Sec. 3. Such bank and persons so named shall be notified of their designation as such depositaries by the Auditor of State, and if they shall fail to comply with such notice, the said Auditor of State shall have authority to appoint such bank or person as he may deem proper to act as such depositaries of the public moneys of the State, and the responsibility of the public moneys of the State shall be made payable to the Auditor of State, with interest to be approved by the said State Board of Finance, and shall run for one year and be renewable at the end thereof upon approval by the said Board of Finance.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing and approval of the bond of such designated depositaries aforesaid, the Auditor of State shall forthwith notify the Treasurer of State of the names and places of such designated depositaries; such notice shall be in writing, and upon receipt thereof the Treasurer of State shall be liable by the Auditor of State and shall be liable by the Auditor of State for any breach or default of the depositaries aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The Board of County Commissioners in the respective counties of this State are hereby established as County Boards of Finance herein, and shall, with the advice and consent of the County Auditor, to select and designate certain banks or persons as the depositaries of the public moneys of the county and townships.

Sec. 6. At the first regular meeting of said Board after the taking effect of this act the said Board shall, by an order entered upon their records, name and designate certain banks or persons as depositaries for the public moneys of the county and townships.

Sec. 7. The Board of County Commissioners shall in writing the said depositaries of their designation, and if such designation be assented to by the Auditor of State, the said depositaries shall file a bond, payable to the State, conditioned for the safe keeping of any public funds deposited with them, and for their payment thereof upon demand by the person or persons entitled thereto.

Sec. 8. Upon the filing of such bonds by such depositaries the County Auditor shall immediately notify the County Treasurer and the several Township Trustees of the names and places of business of such designated depositaries; such notification shall be in writing, and the said Treasurer and the said Trustees shall be liable by the Auditor of State in their position as such depositaries subject to their draft or order of the Treasurer.

Sec. 9. The bonds of such depositaries shall be made in such penal sum, and with such sureties as may be by the Board of Commissioners, be approved of, shall be filed with the County Auditor, and shall be payable in the names of the State upon the relation of any officer or person injured by any breach or default of the depositaries aforesaid.

Sec. 10. If any interest accrue upon any moneys deposited as aforesaid it shall be a fund on the account of which the said moneys were so deposited.

Sec. 11. The bonds of county depositaries shall run for one year, and at the expiration of which time they shall be renewed in the same manner, and subject to the same approval, as provided herein for their original execution.

They Had Got It Down Fine.

(Virginia City Chronicle.)

Smith had purchased a "muley" cow, and drove her home yesterday evening. The animal was a curiosity to his children.

"O, what a tow!" exclaimed little three-year-old, "it hot no horns."

"Papa has 'em," said five-year-old.

"Why don't 'e put 'em on 'e tow?"

"I heard him say he had swallowed a couple of horns by mistake, and still goes on."

"They are inside of him now. Mamma told him he would swallow the cow afore six weeks."

The Practical Value of Culture.

(Chicago News.)

The Boston traveler looked as if he doubted the Texas story. "Wall, wall, 'd ye mean by setting an' lookin' that way?" asked the Texan, feeling around behind. "I am firmly convinced that you are not a man of the State, but you are a man of the State."

"I heard him say he had swallowed a couple of horns by mistake, and still goes on."

"They are inside of him now. Mamma told him he would swallow the cow afore six weeks."

Guth's Headache.

(Elk Park.)

When George Alfred Townsend had a headache in Saratoga last summer, he didn't drink the Congress water to cure it, but he quietly went across the street into Deacon Newcomb's garden and laid several large cabbage leaves in the top of his hat, when his headache immediately disappeared. The cure was effected through the well-known homoeopathic principle that "like cures like."

Victor Hugo's Aspiration.

(Paris Figaro.)

Victor Hugo has just bought a vacant site at No. 56 of the avenue which bears his name for 337,365 francs. As it is neither a house nor a palace which Victor Hugo has bought, but an empty lot, it naturally follows that he intends to build. It is true that the master is in splendid health in spite of his eighty-two years.

The Probable Why.

(Chicago News.)

"Madam, can you tell me why two women always stop in the middle of a street crossing to talk?" "I suppose they do it for the same reason that man runs at the top of his speed to get across the track in front of a train of cars, and then stands and watches the train go by." The gentleman changed the subject.

Must Stick to the Bills.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The country is now safe. A Chicago Judge has just decided that when a saloon-keeper advertises a free lunch, it must be free no matter whether the partakers thereof buy drinks or not.

Wolsley's Fall.

(Chicago Times.)

General Wolsley has been injured by falling from a camel. Is this a sign of great generalship? Wolsley has answered at Grant, but Grant certainly never fell off a camel.

Overproduction in Funeral Goods.

(Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)

And now it appears there is an overproduction of coffins, and the exorbitant prices hitherto charged are threatened with destruction. What next?

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

The Bloomington University Criticised by a Cautious Pen.

Objects of Public Appropriations—Bloomington Held to Be an Ineligible Site—Advantages One-Sided and in Favor Chiefly of Monroe County.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

SIR—A communication from Bloomington in Saturday's Sentinel takes "Rob Roy" to task for a paragraph in his sketch of a few days before. As Rob Roy has not answered, I will, with your permission, comment briefly on the question whether the State is getting adequate returns from her Bloomington investment.

Granting it to be the duty of the State to provide public instruction, I also hold that the expenditure thereof should be for the greatest number.

The beneficiary college of public appropriations should be by location as nearly central as possible, that no one border of the State shall be needlessly further from it than the opposite border. It would, manifestly, be unfair to the lake counties to have a State university on the Ohio, and vice versa. When all the counties are taxed for its support they should, as nearly as possible, enjoy equal accessibility. It is not the policy of any county to have its Court-house stuck away in a remote corner, nor of a town or city to have its postoffice located in a suburb. And though the location may have been eligible when the place was small, if increased population and extent create another center, the postoffice will be removed to it.

About seventy years ago, when the total taxes collected in Indiana amounted to about \$9,000, and when three-fourths of the Territory was occupied by Indians, Bloomington was near the center of population and an important town. It was then that the Territorial Legislature, at Corydon, the seat of government, selected Bloomington as the site of a State University. The Seat of Government has been removed from Corydon, the center of population has shifted, but Bloomington sits just where she sat then. But I believe it may, without economizing on the truth, be added that Bloomington's streets are no worse nor her population less, when the University pupils are present, than when Corydon was the Capital.

Let us discuss the eligibility of Bloomington as a State University site by the latest published report of the Board of Trustees—of 1883-4. The attendance numbered 143 pupils, of whom 15 were from other States, leaving 128 to Indiana. Of the 92 counties in the State 35—less than one-half—were represented in the attendance. Of these 43 counties 32 are located south and 11 north of the middle of the State. The 32 southern counties send 112 pupils to the University, while the 11 northern counties send but 16. The southern half of the State enjoys, therefore, something more than 30 per cent. of the benefits of the University, and there are 49 counties of the 92 deriving no benefits whatever.

But of these 128 Indiana pupils, 56 are from Monroe County, which Bloomington is the county seat. So it follows that the single county of Monroe is receiving over 28 per cent. of the appropriation for which the 92 counties are taxed to support the University at Bloomington. Of the \$22,000 appropriated by the State, Monroe County gets the benefit of \$6,440, leaving \$15,560 for the other 91 counties, which, if equally divided, would give less than \$162 to each. If, now, is added the benefit Bloomington hotels, boarding houses and stores receive from the presence of the students, and the collateral benefits Monroe County farmers and gardeners enjoy, who can wonder that the county and town plead for the University.

Why has the State University at Bloomington 112 pupils from the southern half of the State and but sixteen from the northern half? The reason is obvious. The University is inconvenient of access to the northern half of the State. Bloomington is now, too remote from the center—the postoffice is left in a suburb.

It is fair to say, that ninety-two counties in the State should be taxed to furnish high grade education for pupils of forty-three counties? Neither Vigo nor Tippecanoe sends pupils to Bloomington, yet Vigo pays \$42,877 State school tax, and Tippecanoe \$37,115. Marion County, paying \$128,263 State school tax, has three pupils at the University.

The truth is, each populous locality has a school of its own whose curriculum is not enough inferior to that of the Bloomington University to justify the paying of considerable railroad fares and board bills to send pupils to Bloomington. It is also apparent that the people of the State do not look upon that University as a necessity to adequate education. The High Schools of the Common School system are esteemed as providing all the instruction required by the young.

The University at Bloomington is really maintained for the benefit of the more favored of fortune. The poor in other sections of the State can not take advantage of its instruction. Only those who can afford several hundred dollars per annum for board, railroad fares, and board bills to attend the University. The free tuition is not available except to those who do not need the gratuity. It occurs to me, also, that the extension of a free university course to citizens of other States, as is done by Bloomington University at the expense of Indiana taxpayers, is straining generosity.

The great American idea in education as well as politics is this: *exclusion*. The establishment of schools for a class snobs of European royalty. We have no nobility here. Appropriations should look to benefiting all conditions of school children alike. Nor does it appear that the high grade colleges are essential to the turning out of statesmen, scholars and heroes. The greatest men the Nation has produced have not boasted of a "sheepskin" from the University at Bloomington. While favoring public schools I would have them public in reality as in name. I look upon universities maintained by States as class institutions for only the wealthy.

Still if wiser opinions insist on supporting a State University, the question of more central location should be considered now, before the payment of another dollar. If the State really wants to extend university privileges to the young of the State, and tax all the counties for doing so, then let the University be located in some attractive town in the central part of the State. And let it be a live town, infusive of energy, cheerfulness and progressiveness in the students.

The Exception to the Rule.

(Texas Sittings.)

"You can't add different things together," said an Austin school teacher; "if you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make

two sheep or two cows." A little boy, the son of a Texas milkman, held up his hand and said: "That may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of water and a quart of milk, it makes two quarts of milk; I've seen it tried."

General Grant Interviewed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—General Grant, in an interview to-day, said again he had been misunderstood in regard to his recent article on the battle of Shiloh. General Grant said: "No reflection was intended on the personal courage or zeal of General A. McD. McCook or the fighting qualities of his division. On the contrary, I expressly stated that his division marched from twelve miles east of Savannah, and had been up all night getting from Savannah to the battlefield, and, as a matter of fact, they had been in a heavy storm of rain during the night march. McCook's division did as good service, perhaps, as any division on the field on Monday, the 7th, and on one occasion during the day an opportunity fell to it to do a service which received special commendation in the reports of General Sherman and two other general officers of the Army of the Tennessee. The only thing I can see in my article that can be construed as reflecting upon McCook, although it was not so intended by me, is the statement that the request not to be sent in pursuit did not come from the officers and men of the division, but from the commander. What McCook said was correct; his men should not have been sent in pursuit and I acted in his advice and did not send them. The article shows this."

The Campbell Disbarment Case.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 3.—The District Court, in an opinion requiring nearly three hours to deliver, has announced judgment in the proceedings brought by a committee of the Bar Association, for the purpose of disbarring T. C. Campbell. The result is, the Court finds him guilty of one of the seven charges made against him, that of acting as attorney for the defense in an embezzlement case at the same time he was the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, where the embezzlement case was on trial. The Court found this to be unprofessional conduct, not amounting to moral turpitude. In view of the lapse of time since the offense, and of his youth at the time, the Court fixed the punishment at suspension from practice for ten days and the payment of costs of this case. As to all other charges, the Court unanimously found him not guilty, except that Judge Maxwell dissented as to the finding concerning the charge that he made a note in the Pfeiffer case, to be used in testimony where false testimony had been offered and a note was required to support it. The case has attracted much attention among members of the bar. Among the charges were some alleged misconduct in the formation of the Berger jury, the case out of which arose the riot last year.

New Complications.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 3.—A new complication has arisen in regard to the recent embezzlement in the Merchants' Bank. Webb, the Assistant Cashier of the bank, was also city Treasurer. Among the charges against him was one to the effect that he had falsified the books of the bank by persistently understating city deposits. The bank officials have now refused to pay the draft of the city on his account, alleging the city had already overdrawn its accounts. The deposit books of City Collector Delahay show the city had deposited \$800 with the bank up to January 1. The books of the bank show the city's account overdrawn \$21,000, though it is said only about \$26,000 was really drawn by the city. The bank officials claim differences amounting to \$5,000 from the city's funds, and the bank is not responsible. The city holds it is not responsible for the falsification of the books of the bank by its dishonest officers. It is believed the question will be settled by the courts.

Conkling and Folger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—During an examination of a nephew of the late Hugh Hastings, in a contest over his will to-day, ex-Senator Conkling took occasion to say, when the name of the late Senator Folger, who had been connected with the case, was mentioned: "I never advised him to be a candidate for Governor and then helped betray him or break his heart."